

AT MERCY OF SQUALL.

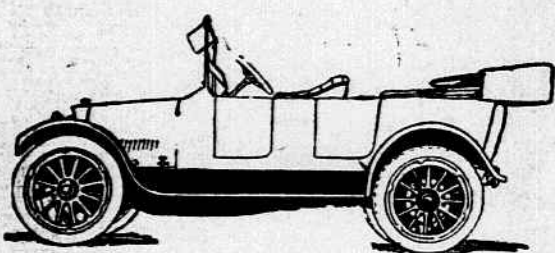
Silver Star Has Battle With Waves and Wind.

Capt. Charles Keys, master of the schooner Silver Star, reports having had a stirring experience in the river between this city and Alexandria Friday night in the heavy squall that lasted less than an hour. The Silver Star was on her way here with railroad ties and wood, and was off the steel plant when Capt. Keys saw the squall coming.

ing. He endeavored to get the schooner under the shelter of the sea wall about Potomac Park, but before this could be done the storm came. His seas washed over the schooner, nearly filled her with water, and the foremast was blown to ribbons.

It looked for a time as if she would waterlog, but Capt. Keys succeeded in working her into a sheltered position, and then sailed her to this city. Except for the loss of the sail, the vessel was not damaged.

The Silver Star is owned by Capt. Starnell of Prince William county, Va.



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REO SUCCESS has been phenomenal. It has been one of the solid, substantial successes of the industry.

NOT MUSHROOM GROWTH—Reo the Pioneer could have been the largest producer long ago, did the Reo policy tend toward volume to the exclusion of other considerations.

BUT IT DIDN'T. The Reo Folk have always said, "We would rather build less and build them better, so we will never make any more automobiles than we can make and make them all good—every individual Reo just as good as the best Reo ever turned out."

"WE DON'T WANT to make all the automobiles or motor trucks—only the best ones," say the Reo Folk.

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REO IS NOW one of the very largest—but it has taken years to attain that status, while some have made it in as many months.

NEED WE SAY MORE to indicate to you the difference in the product of this sound Reo policy and that of others?

WE THINK NOT: You will make your own deductions—and they will be right.

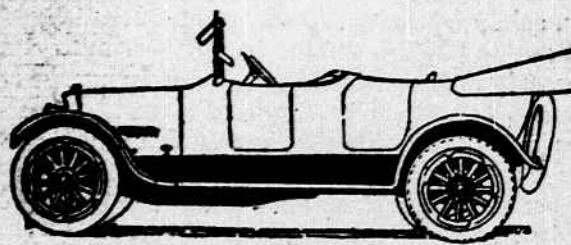
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IF WE ARE BEHIND on deliveries today, it is because of the tremendous over-demand that Reos always enjoy.

AND THE OVER-DEMAND is directly due to Reo quality as it is universally known and appreciated.

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BASE THEIR HOPES ON THE HUGHES TOUR

Indiana Republicans Look for Greater Party Activity in the State.

SAY HIS WHIRLWIND TRIP PRODUCED GOOD RESULTS

Some Concern Expressed, However, Over Attitude of Labor and Record of "Doubtful" Votes.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 22.—Republicans are hoping that the result of the whirlwind tour of Indiana by Charles E. Hughes will be an increase in republican campaign activity of the kind that means votes. Whether this will be the result remains to be seen. That the Hughes tour was a success goes without saying. Everywhere that the candidate stopped to speak he was greeted by big crowds that seemed to take hold of the things he said to them. One of the questions that cannot be answered now is this: Will the attack by Hughes on the Adamson eight-hour law help the republican ticket?

Indiana is a highly organized union labor state. The State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention at Logansport the coming week, and following so closely upon the heels of the Hughes tour, it is believed that some effort will be made at this convention to tie the Indiana organized labor to one political party or the other. Upon the result of this effort, if it is made, will depend very largely the attitude of the bulk of labor in Indiana at the election.

Brotherhoods to Form Wilson League

Plans are already well under way for the organization of what will be known as the Railroad Men's Wilson League among the four brotherhoods that were involved in the recent strike scare. Democratic members of these brotherhoods in Indiana are pushing the organization, and they insist that they will enroll practically all of the members of the state, after which they will go after the voters in other labor organizations, as well as after unorganized labor.

They have been stirred up to a high pitch in this movement by the speeches made by Hughes and they announce their determination to do their utmost to defeat him at the polls. There is one point to be kept in mind in regard to Indiana politics, however, and that is that, as far as can be traced, organized labor has never elected or defeated any candidate for a prominent office in this state, even though the unionists are thoroughly established. The trouble is that they do not stick together. That has been their history in Indiana. The nearest approach by organized labor to administering a defeat to a prominent candidate was in 1908, when James E. Watson was defeated by the governor, Thomas R. Marshall, now the Vice President. Union labor fought Watson with much but it was not enough to elect him this year just as hard, when he is the republican candidate for United States senator. But in 1908 the principal issue in Indiana was the wet and dry question and the wets opposed Watson.

In view of this history, politicians are of the opinion that the Adamson law as an issue is a two-edged sword, and that no one can tell what it may do to either party.

Doubtful Vote Causes Concern.

Another thing that the republicans are hoping for as a result of the Hughes visit is that they may bring a large number of doubtful votes to the fence before the thirty-day poll is taken. There never was a time when the poll books of both parties showed as many independent or doubtful voters as they show this year. This is one thing that has put the campaign managers up in the air. They do not know how to figure the doubtful vote. This doubtful vote is not confined to any particular place or section of the state, but reports come from all over of its existence.

For instance, it is said that the democratic poll books in the second ward of Indianapolis show not less than 125 doubtful or independent voters in each precinct. This is far above the number ordinarily shown. They say most of these are former republicans. It is known, too, that another Indianapolis ward the republican poll books showed such a large number of doubtful and independent voters that they were divided into small blocks of four or five and apportioned among the workers present, who were instructed to find out what was the matter with the voters.

Poll takers say that they have worked harder and used greater care this year than usual to obtain correct information about the voters. And yet they have been unable to get a clear formation. They say many voters simply answer: "Oh, well, I don't know yet what I will do, but I haven't made my mind." That is as far as they get with it.

Indifferent as to Result.

There appears to be a sort of feeling among the voters in this state that it will not make much difference who is elected President, and this seems to be the principal reason for the unusually large number of doubtful voters. It will depend on the impression that is made now on by the two candidates as to how the independents line up in this state.

If either candidate succeeds in convincing the public that through his election alone will the country be saved, it will undoubtedly affect the result. Another element of great doubt in Indiana is the German vote. Reports say that important changes are taking place in that direction, but whatever is happening, if anything at all, is kept well under cover that it is difficult to get to it. It is becoming quite well known, however, that there is a movement on foot among German voters not to vote at all at the election. The republicans have been counting heavily on the German vote for Hughes, and the democrats have openly admitted that they stood to lose practically all of it. It was evident that Hughes would profit in that direction. But in the last few days there is much talk about not voting, and it is believed that this plan will be followed by many of them.

In that event it will be a loss for Hughes, for the democrats had already given up hope of holding their share of the German vote. It is said, too, that good many Germans who do not want to vote for Wilson and who cannot see their way clear to go all the way over to the republican party, will vote the socialist ticket. There has been a considerable tendency among the German voters here toward the socialist party for a long time, but they have remained in line with the old parties and the socialists have not gained much among the Germans. This has been due largely to the fact that some kind of issue in which the Germans were especially interested has been injected into former campaigns, and this has kept them in line.

If either party could assure itself that it has solved the problem of the German vote it would be in position to make a fair guess on the situation, but this seems to be out of the question.

Progressive Attitude Perplexes.

There is also no basis on which either party can figure out the exact

situation with reference to the progressive vote. Republicans are claiming 85 to 90 per cent of it, and then here comes the poll of the fourth precinct of the first ward in Indianapolis, which shows the following: Republicans, 288; democrats, 385; doubtfuls, 285. The election of 1916 was a close one, with the democrats carrying the precinct by a vote of 111 to 108.

It has become perfectly clear to those who pay any attention to politics that when it comes to the progressive party organization in Indiana, the favor Wilson, although the progressives will vote for water and for the ticket. This, however, may apply only to the "organization" itself and not to the rank and file of the party. It is too early to get a safe line on that vote.

Report has it that Theodore Roosevelt will not make speeches in Indiana this year, and that it is very doubtful if Albert J. Beveridge speaks in the state. There have been demands for Roosevelt, and it was thought that plans could be made to bring him here for one or more speeches. But it is said now that so much opposition to this plan has sprung up that it is regarded as dangerous to carry it out. Indiana progressives are extremely sore against Roosevelt, and some of the republicans are equally sore against Beveridge. The remaining progressives insist that Roosevelt, and Beveridge "threw" them, and they do not propose to follow either of them hereafter. Some time ago it was said that Beveridge would close the campaign with a speech in this city the Saturday night before the election, but even this is said now to be doubtful. His published itinerary for the speaking tour he is to make soon does not include Indiana.

Light Betting Reported.

Election betting is light thus far. A considerable amount of Hughes money has been made in the betting, and the boards in local poolrooms, offering even money that Hughes will be elected. One offer of \$100 to \$80 on Hughes was taken by a Wilson man, but this is the only time that any Wilson money has been taken in the betting. The odds are \$150 that Hughes will carry Indiana, and there are no takers.

One of the features of the parade that accompanied the Hughes meeting in Indianapolis was the participation of a large number of women who are workers in the women's suffrage cause. Though women do not vote in this state there is a strong and active suffrage sentiment and several active suffrage organizations. It was the first time, as far as is known, that women suffrage organizations ever took part in a political party parade in Indiana.

Democrats are making much out of one incident in the Hughes trip to Indiana. Hughes put the soft pedal on the discussion of the eight-hour law in the tenth district. This Representative, five Will R. Wood's district. Wood is one of the republican congressmen who voted for the passage of the Adamson bill. The incident was on the train with Hughes in the district.

RAISING VENISON.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

There is a man in the Adirondacks who owns a farm consisting of 700 acres of wild mountain land. The soil is shallow and rocky and the land is covered with brush and timber. It probably would not sell for more than \$5 an acre. It is impossible to raise crops upon it, and it would support only a few head of cattle or sheep. Yet this man is making a living out of his land. He expects to make a great deal more in the next few years, and that without introducing any improvements.

This man is raising venison for the market. His stock consists of 150 ordinary Virginia or white-tail deer. He has a small herd of deer kept in a lot for two deer a week, and he sells the meat for 27 cents a pound, while the horn and hide are worth something more. Although this land would not support any other kind of livestock in numbers, except possibly goats, this farmer estimates that he can increase his deer herd to the number of 500 without causing any scarcity of food, for deer eat twigs, leaves and weeds, as well as grass. Their only live in the mixture of omnivorous appetite is the goat, and he is not worth a tenth as much.

In the opinion of scientists in the United States biological survey, and of men who have already gone into deer farming, the native Virginia deer is to be one of the most important domestic animals of the future, and big money is to be made in raising venison for the market because of the low value of the land upon which it may be produced. Persons who advocate the raising of the Virginia goat in this country estimate that there are 250,000,000 acres of land in the United States which would support goats, and are fit for practically nothing else. A large part of this immense tract would also support deer. The Adirondacks, the whole Allegheny chain from Pennsylvania to Georgia, the Ozarks, the coastal wilderness of the Carolinas and the pine barrens of Florida are potential deer ranges, capable of producing many pounds of venison to the square mile, which are now yielding practically nothing in the way of food.

In the mountain regions mentioned a few scrub oaks and hickories grow, both of which have to be fed in winter, are the only livestock the land supports, while most of it is wholly unfit for anything else.

Learned economists have often wrangled as to whether man should add to the number of animals that he has domesticated, some of them claiming that he has already as many as he needs, while others say that he should extend his sovereignty over animate nature as rapidly as possible, because the exhaustible of the supply of petroleum is going to make animal power and animal products immensely more valuable in the future.

Whichever side may be right, the value to the United States of domesticating the deer and making deer American is obvious. In some European countries a pair of deerkins are handed down from father to son for several generations, while the toughness of the buckskin clothing of our pioneer forefathers is a matter of record. Shoes have doubled in price during a comparatively few years. A large supply of a new kind of leather

would have a good effect on the market. Furthermore, deer improve forest land by eating out the weeds and low brush, which they seldom, if ever, kill. The trees eat only the leaves and small twigs. Although for the best results an effort should be made to tame them, they may be turned loose in a large inclosure where there is suitable pasture and running water and allowed to take care of themselves.

Thus deer farming seems to be a proposition almost too good to be true. Its possibilities are so excellent that by those of the well known Texas cat and rat farm, where the rats were fed to the cats and the bodies of the cats were fed to the rats, leaving the cat-skins clear profit.

But there is a joker in the deer-farming business. In many of the states, the laws provide that game may not be shipped or sold, and no exception is made in the case of game which has been domesticated.

New York state is an exception to this rule. There game which has been raised in inclosures may be killed and sold by the owner, but he must accompany each shipment with a certificate showing who and how the game was produced.

Some other states make concessions in favor of the game propagator. Arkansas, for example, allows the owner of New York; in Colorado the owner may sell his deer, but must pay a fee for each sale; in Illinois the owner of a deer park is exempt from game laws, and much the same is true of Massachusetts; Minnesota requires a nominal fee for each animal kept and a permit must be taken out for each sale, and Missouri allows sale by certificate like New York. In most of the other states deer farming is being generally recognized, however, and the laws are being changed to permit the propagator from the operation of game laws should be brought to the attention of all state legislatures.

The Virginia deer, although the best species for propagation throughout the United States, and the easiest one of which to obtain stock, is by no means the only member of the deer family which may be profitably raised. There are a number of European varieties which have been raised in deer parks for centuries and which thrive in this country, while one of the finest stags in the world is the American elk or wapiti. This animal weighs as much as a thousand pounds, and has meat of a fine quality. It thrives and breeds over a great part of the country, and even in the small paddocks of the zoological gardens it multiplies so fast that the herds have to be reduced by sales. This animal might be raised almost anywhere in the eastern mountain regions.

Unless a very large tract is available, the smaller deer would probably prove more suitable, for the elk is very difficult to keep in an inclosure.

Small Deer Rated the Elk is very desirable for a structure of forage, limbs and small trees. Where there is a large range, however, this great western stag would be an excellent animal for propagation. Stock may be purchased at from fifty to one hundred dollars a head. Elk are not good jumpers and do not require as high a fence as deer, five feet of woven wire being enough to keep them in an inclosure. During the rutting season the bulls are dangerous and combative. Some western ranchmen and a few elk in a sheep or cattle pasture are a sure protection against dogs, wolves and coyotes.

That deer farming is a business of great possibilities there can be no doubt; but no one should go into it without the fullest information. First obtain the opinion of some naturalist as to the suitability of your range, and then see what your state laws are. If both are favorable you may be reasonably sure of success.

HARRY B. DUCKSTIEN TAKES UP NEW DUTIES

Drops Newspaper Work and Accepts Position of Secretary to Philadelphia Motorist.

Harry B. Duckstien, for several years automobile editor of the Washington Post, left last night to assume the position of secretary to William Weightman, a wealthy Philadelphia motorist and sportsman. Mr. Duckstien met Mr. Weightman at the recent Labor day automobile race meet at Benning track. Mr. Weightman had several speedy motor cars entered in the various events and prior to his departure he purchased the Eye-See-Dee, owned and driven at the meet by Irving C. Barber, a local motorist.

He followed up his purchase by making a proposition to Mr. Duckstien to go with him and manage his racing team and prepare his publicity. Mr. Weightman intends to participate in all of the big race meets of the country, including the Grand Prix and Vanderbilt cup classics to be held in November on the Pacific coast. He has had built several new racing machines, of which will be tried out next week at Trenton, N. J., and the Sheepshead Bay track on Long Island.

Mr. Duckstien accepted the offer tendered him and last night left for Trenton to start to work. He has been connected with every racing and endurance run and automobile event in the past eight years in the National Capital and is well known not only among the motoring fraternity here, but throughout the country as well. He managed several endurance runs, and has been in the past few years and he has an expert knowledge of the automobile industry. He has held almost every position possible at racing events and has compiled a record of road books. He was considered one of the best posted men on road matters in the District.

Engineering Inspection Completed.

The United States Army engineer service steamer Castle is back in port here from a cruise of about a week over the Washington engineering district, with Lieut. Col. Flagler, engineer officer in charge of the Washington district, and other engineer office officials aboard. On the trip the Castle visited the York and Rappahannock rivers, as well as the Potomac, and improvements in progress were inspected. Yesterday the Castle took a lighter laden with coal from Alexandria to the dredge Dalecarlia, employed in deepening the channel in Occoquan creek. The Castle probably will remain in port for a week or ten days before making another cruise over the local district.

Faris plans to obtain 300,000 electrical horsepower by damming the river Rhine at a point 300 miles from the city.

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